

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise).
LOVE AND LUTHER.LINA EDWARDS THEATRE, 720 Broadway. -MAJOR DE
BOOTH. -LA BOULANGERIE.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.
TWO ROSES.NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -LITTLE NELL AND THE
MAGNIFICENT.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and
3rd St. -OPERA HOUSE. -LA PETITE FANTASIE.WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 5th St. -Perform-
ances every afternoon and evening.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway. -THE PANTOMIME OF
WILLIE WINKIE.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. -NEW YORK HUSBAND.
-THE HOME-THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue and 4th St. -Max
and Wren.ROBERTS THEATRE, 3rd St., between 5th and 6th Aves.
-RIP VAN WICKLE.NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery. -GRAND
OPERA OF THE MUSE OF PORTUGAL.GLOBE THEATRE, 20 Broadway. -VARIETY ENTERTAIN-
MENT. -LUCIANA BORGIA. M. D.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. -
A ROMANCE OF THE RHINE.TINY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery. -VA-
RIETY ENTERTAINMENT.THEATRE OMNIQUE, 614 Broadway. -Comio Vocal-
ism, 8th Ave. A. O.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 93 Broadway. -
MAGNIFICENT, FAIRY, BURLINGAME, A. O.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 80 Broadway. -
THE ONLY LION-SWEETIE OF WILLIAMS, A. O.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -KESSE MIN-
STREL, BURLINGAME, A. O.BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE. -WELSH. HUGHES &
WELSH'S MINSTREL. -VIRGINIA FARMERS, A. O.BROOKLYN ATHLETIC, corner of Atlantic and Clin-
ton St. -DR. COBB'S GREAT DIET OF IRELAND.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth Street. -Scenes in
Rings, Acrobats, A. O.AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION. -RUPES
RINE, Third Avenue and Sixty-third Street.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 65 Broadway. -
SCIENCE AND ART.DR. KAMM'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 145 Broadway. -
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, October 14, 1870.

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THE SEEBACH MATINEE. -The matinee on
Saturday at the Fourteenth Street theatre
will afford all the ladies who have read
"Jane Eyre" and everybody has read it - a
fresh opportunity to see and admire Marie
Seebach's vivid and powerful impersonation of
the heroine of Miss Brontë's extraordinary
novel.

BROADWAY HAS BEEN WIDENED so far as
the Board of the Department of Public Works
have power to do so. This improved feature
in our greatest thoroughfare is mainly
observable on the Broadway line of the
City Hall Park, until it reaches the uncouth
fence that encloses the site of the new Post
Office. Is there no way of having this ob-
struction to a much needed city improvement
removed?

THE ACTIVITY IN WALL STREET. -The
speculative fraternity are again astir and
Wall street the past few days has presented
scenes of activity which recall the pristine
days of "the street." The Stock Exchange
and Gold Room again resound with a hum
and bustle to which they have been strangers
since the collapse of the gold conspiracy of
1869, which brought quiet and stagnation on
the prostrate market.

FISK'S BODY GUARD is busy at present re-
ceiving three old delegations of military from
New England. -The Newburyport Artillery, the
Amoskeag Veterans and the Putnam Phalanx,
all relics of the famous trainbands that New
England fostered in the early days of the Re-
volution. What these respectable and com-
placent old gentlemen can find congenial in
the company of the naughty and irreclaimable
Prince of Erie is a mystery.

THE CLEVELAND PARTY IN France are said to
have refused to fight under Garibaldi. This
would seem to involve no great harm to
France. Garibaldi was always a showy fel-
low, making much sentiment and romance out
of his red shirt and slouched hat, and making
also a good deal of mischief wherever he went,
but he never accomplished anything practical.
An agitator without a party - a floating wall
upon the tide of revolution wherever it rose -
without purpose, guidance or direction, it is
very hard to see how he can do much good to
the cause of France by enlisting in her armies.
France would be better without him.

New York and the New National Elec-
tion Laws-Danger of a Terrible Riot
in November.

At the last session of Congress two acts
were passed which, being approved by the
President, are parts of the supreme laws of
the land in relation to our political elections.
One of these acts is designed to enforce the
rights of all citizens, regardless of race or
color, in elections for members of Congress, and
to prevent frauds in such elections. The
other act is intended to prevent frauds at
all elections, State or national, upon the
naturalization laws. By these acts -
embracing arrests, trials, judgments and
penalties - a rigid supervision of the registries
and of the elections and election returns are
given to the United States courts and marshals
and the deputies of such marshals, in any
number deemed necessary, in all cities of
twenty-five thousand inhabitants and upwards,
in the prevention of frauds and of unlawful
interference with the rights of legal voters.
Indeed, if required, the United States Marshal,
in the enforcement of these laws, may call into
requisition the army and the navy of the
United States.

There is nothing, however, in these laws
against which any honest voter, in favor of
honest elections, can or will enter an objection.
The constitutional authority of Congress, as
exercised, is full and clear. Congress has the
express power to "pass a uniform rule of
naturalization," the power "to prescribe the
time, places and manner" of holding elections
for Congressmen, excepting only the places
where Senators shall be chosen; the power to
enforce the fifteenth amendment in reference
to the rights of colored citizens at the polls,
and the general and comprehensive power "to
make all laws which shall be necessary and
proper for carrying into execution the fore-
going powers and all other powers vested by
this constitution in the government of the United
States or in any department or officer thereof."
These new election laws of Congress, there-
fore, for the special prevention of frauds in
elections for members of Congress, for the en-
forcement of the rights of colored voters, and
for the suppression in all elections of frauds
in naturalization papers, are perfectly con-
stitutional and will be satisfactory to all honest
voters if pushed to the most rigid enforcement.

Yet the fact is notorious that the democratic
politicians and journals generally, and espe-
cially the fire-eating State sovereignty copper-
head leaders and organs of this city, are per-
fectly furious in their denunciations of these
acts of Congress as radical usurpations and
unconstitutional atrocities which must be re-
sisted even to the last extremity. One of these
copperhead organs goes so far as to advise the
democracy that these unconstitutional laws of
a usurping Congress cannot be enforced
against the local authorities of the city; that
if the United States Marshal shall attempt
with his deputies to overawe the "intimidated"
at the polls those offensive deputies can be
arrested by the police and locked up till the
election is over, and so on. In short, so un-
scrupulous in its counsels of resistance to the
law is this revolutionary fire-eating champion
of State sovereignty and old municipal demo-
cratic usages, that its bloody instructions, if
followed up, will surely culminate in sangui-
nary riots on election day. Nor are we cer-
tain, from the existing signs of meditated
violence, that the city will escape the disgrace,
the terror, the confusion and the general dan-
gers of an appeal to mob law in our November
election.

It is charged that the heavy democratic
majorities rolled up in this city are largely
the product of fraudulent votes from repeaters
and ballot stuffers, false counting and doctored
returns; that some districts return as many
votes as they have population, others one
vote to every two inhabitants, and many a
vote twice or three times exceeding the legal
number of voters; that the ascendancy of the
democracy in the State depends upon these
fraudulent majorities of the city, and that
the fear that the party will lose the State in
shorn of their fraudulent city votes and
returns has driven the party managers here
to the desperate alternative of resisting these
laws of Congress by mob law and mea-
sures of violence. We cannot believe that
the satchels of Tammany, in the gloss
of their new honors, powers and emoluments,
and upon their good behavior as the control-
ling junta of the city and State, contemplate
any such desperate expedients as a violent
conflict with the supreme authorities of the
United States. We cannot conceive that they
are such fools as to encourage any such de-
signs among their ignorant followers; but,
remembering the July riots of 1863, we know
how great a fire sometimes a little spark may
kindle. We know that we have "the danger-
ous classes" in this city as they have in all
other large cities, and we know that in times
of great political excitement a few reckless
demagogues may lead these dangerous classes
into mischief. We know, too, that the demo-
cratic party in this city has a large body of
followers from these classes who follow only
"their own sweet will," and that these dis-
turbance elements have given to our city elec-
tions too much of brutal control and too much
of the character of a mockery and a farce.

Still, the question recurs, will the democratic
managers of this city submit to these election
laws of Congress? From the action in the
Philadelphia election on Tuesday last of the
party managers in that city we cannot tell
what here will be done. It appears, however,
that in one district in Philadelphia the de-
puties of the United States Marshal appointed to
watch the polls and to see that the colored
voters were not excluded were themselves
arrested by the municipal police and that the
colored voters were then excluded till the way
was reopened for them to the ballot box by a
detachment of United States marines. It fur-
ther appears that this proceeding is denounced
by the democratic journals of the city as
"the Philadelphia outrage. -Bayonets at the
polls," and from a fire-eating copperhead
organ here we have the cry, "Philadelphia
carried by bayonets." This cry is suggestive
of mischief here on the day of our November
election. It is a cry intended to "fire the
heart" of the roughs for the violent remedy of
mob law, and to prepare them to carry the
election by violence or to throw the city into
confusion. The whole course of teachings and
preachings of many days past from the same
quarter lead to this conclusion.

But may not a disgraceful election riot be

prevented in this city by the exhibition of a
strong hand from the local or national authori-
ties in behalf of law and order? Yes; but
the local authorities will evidently do nothing
but trust to luck, and the national authorities
appear to have no conception of the measures
necessary on their part to keep the peace, in
the enforcement of these laws of Congress, so
obnoxious to ballot stuffers, repeaters and all
their confederates. From present appear-
ances, therefore, we have reason to fear that
from the incitements and instructions of un-
scrupulous partisan journals against these new
election laws of Congress the city of New
York, on our November election day, will be
a scene of election riots and confusion dis-
graceful to the city, the State, the United
States, and to our democratic institutions.

The War News from France.

The military situation presents no change of
material importance to-day, though it seems
with accounts of skirmishes and minor en-
counters, which will never serve to subjugate
France on the one hand nor to rid her of the
Prussians on the other. The bombardment of
Paris is likely to commence at any moment,
many of the siege guns being already in posi-
tion. Inside the city all remains orderly and
vigilant, the troops expressing themselves
anxious to have the Prussians attack. The
opposing forces at Orleans remain as they
were reported in the despatches in
yesterday's paper, and heavy rein-
forcements are being continually for-
warded from Tours. General Paladine has
been placed in command of the French forces,
but it is intimated that Garibaldi will super-
sede him. General Bourbaki has been
restored to the confidence of the govern-
ment, he having shown that so far from en-
couraging the Empress in her
hopes of establishing her son on the throne
he had informed her bluntly that no one in
France would tolerate even his presence.
These are the most important changes in the
situation. Otherwise the record is filled with
the achievements of ulian raiders, the deeds
of franc-tireurs, detached engagements be-
tween small bodies, the presence of a grim
epidemic produced by dead and decaying
animals around Metz, and one or two barba-
rous reprisals, which show us how rapidly the
war is verging towards organized assassination.

The Coolie Insurrection in Peru.

The coolie insurrection in Peru on the 4th
of September - of which we yesterday published
a thrilling account by our Lima correspond-
ent - was quelled by two brave men. The
atrocities committed by the coolies and their
destruction of a million's worth of property
illustrate fearfully the cruel nature of the
degraded class of semi-barbarians who have
emigrated from China to Peru. Not a few of
this same degraded class will, perhaps, form
part of the increasing Chinese immigration to
the United States. But here a large number
of representatives of higher classes - the
class of bankers and merchants, and especially
the class of skilled laborers - has already and
will hereafter come. Here also the Chinese
immigrants of all classes are far from being
exposed - except on the part of certain rude
followers and political demagogues of the baser
sort, in California - to anything like the harsh
treatment to which they have been subjected
in Peru. We have the testimony of our Lima
correspondent to the fact that slavery in its
most revolting form is certainly preferable to
the manner in which the Chinese are treated
on some of the sugar haciendas in Peru.
Moreover, in the United States the rest
of the population is so overwhelmingly immo-
rally to any number of Chinese immi-
grants that are likely to arrive here during a
long period of time, that if two thousand rebel-
lious coolies can be put to flight by two brave
men in Peru very little danger is to be ap-
prehended at any point whatever within our
borders from hundreds of thousands of China-
men. Our police forces would quickly put an
end to whatever insurrectionary movements
they might attempt, without being obliged to
involve the aid either of the militia or of the
regular army.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE POLICE. -Under the
proposed change in the superintendency of
police, by creating three distinct divisions,
with a responsible head in each, would it not
be well for the Police Commissioners to select
men now outside of the Police Department?
For example, take some good army officers of
tried ability, discretion and firmness, and place
them at the head of the several divisions.
General McClellan has been made Chief En-
gineer in the important Department of Public
Docks, and, we believe, performs his duties ac-
ceptably to the Commissioners and the public.
Why not, therefore, have military men in the
more important positions of chiefs of police?
We don't want any military marionettes selected
for the positions, but good, sound, resolute
men, who, having been trained and disciplined
in a proper school, are capable of managing
what are called the "dangerous classes," as well
as preserving the peace and protecting the
lives and property of our citizens.

THE INDIANA ELECTIONS. -Later despatches
from Indiana indicate that the vote through-
out the State is exceedingly close. Senator
Morton himself says the State has gone demo-
cratic by about 2,000 majority, but that the
Legislature is still in doubt. Upon that question
of the Legislature, it must be remembered, hangs
Morton's mission to England, for he some time
ago announced his determination to keep a
democratic Legislature out of the privilege of
electing a United States Senator to succeed
him. Thus a local State election away out in
the wilds of Hoosierdom affects the national
government's choice of an ambassador, the
personnel of the foreign diplomats at the Court
of St. James, and may in consequence affect
the final settlement of the Alabama claims.

A POLITICAL ISSUE of a suggestive kind has
arisen in New Jersey. It is Fisk - our own
Fisk. The same political evil that afflicts our
own body corporate afflicts New Jersey. It
seems that Fisk has heretofore been holding
Jersey City as one of his pocket boroughs,
and by its aid has succeeded in securing many
privileges for Erie that have weighed as bur-
dens on the people. But Jersey has rebelled,
a people's candidate has been nominated to
defeat Fisk's member, and it is probable, from
all appearances, that the Erie politicians will be
rejected by a divided vote.

The War Question in Europe and Its
Political Features.

The report of M. Jules Favre on his mis-
sion to the Prussian headquarters, the text of
which we published yesterday, shows more
clearly, what was apparent before - the im-
placable character of the war on the part of
Prussia. It is now, to all intents and pur-
poses, a war against the republic of France
and against republican institutions and ideas.
It is just such a war as the Holy Alliance of
monarchs waged against the first French re-
public, only in the present case the King of
Prussia is fighting it single-handed and has no
armed allies, though he has the good will and
moral power of the crowned heads and aris-
tocracies of Europe to back him. It is the
same spirit which led the English monarchy,
the French imperial government and other
monarchical governments of the Old World to
favor the rebellion in the United States, with
the hope of seeing this great republic destroyed.
This course is natural enough, however im-
politic it may turn out; for republicanism is a
standing protest against the ruling monarchical
families, absolutism and privileged orders,
which regard the people as their inheritance
just as men do their real estate.

Count Bismarck has said that Prussia is
not making war on the republic. If we can
rely upon the reports he has been careful to
reiterate on several occasions, as if he were
conscious of the enormity of fighting the
liberal ideas of the age and saw the necessity
of appeasing the rising indignity of popular
sentiment in the world. But his acts, or the
acts of his master, King William, show the
contrary - show, in fact, that the object is to
break down the republic in France. King
William does not fear France so much as he
does the republic. No doubt he is greatly em-
barrassed as to what government can be estab-
lished there and the part he should take in de-
ciding such an important and delicate question.
Though he made war at first against the
Bonapartes, and though it was said he did not
wage war against the French nation or people,
only as a necessity to put down Napoleon,
whom he designated as the disturber of the
peace of the world, there seems little doubt
that he would now gladly restore the Bonaparte
empire, if that were possible, or he would
recognize an Orleansist or any other royal pre-
tender rather than see the republic established.
But he cannot see the way clear to any such
result. The consequence is he continues this
frightfully bloody war against the French na-
tion after the first and only avowed object was
attained.

It might have been possible to have main-
tained an imperial or royal government in
France had the King of Prussia negotiated a
peace with Napoleon immediately after the
battle of Sedan. Or if the Emperor had
declined to negotiate and preferred to remain
a prisoner in the hands of the Prussians until
the war should be absolutely closed, either
from fear of returning to Paris or to embarrass
the situation of things, there was the regency
to open negotiations with. Had the King
acted on the spur of the moment then he might
have treated with the regency in Paris, or, at
all events, before it left the soil of France.
But after the Emperor became a voluntary
prisoner - for he could have fled to Belgium -
and the Empress, with the Prince Imperial
and the whole of the imperial government, had
abandoned France, what was there to treat
with but the provisional government of the
newly proclaimed republic? The opportunity
was lost to the King, and the prosecution of
the war from his standpoint then became neces-
sary. The character of the war was changed
at once. It was, as we said before, no longer
against the Bonapartes, for they had all fled,
but against the nation and the republic.

Our remarks with regard to the embarrass-
ing situation of affairs caused by the hostility
of the Prussian monarch to republicanism
apply also to the great Powers which have
refused to recognize the republic. England,
Russia and Austria must be blamed, and
especially must England, for the continuance
of the war and the present embarrassing sit-
uation. Had these Powers, or had England
even, followed the example of the United
States, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Portugal,
in recognizing the republican provisional gov-
ernment, Prussia could not have refused to
treat with it. And why should they not have
done so? It was the only government possi-
ble. It was to all intents and purposes a
de facto government, to which the whole French
nation gave virtual adhesion and support.
Had it been a kingly government instead of a
republican one neither England nor the other
Powers would have found any difficulty in ac-
cording it recognition.

We may regret that Jules Favre and his
colleagues did not accept the terms Bismarck
said he was willing to grant for an armistice,
exact and humiliating as they were. But
why was the Prussian monarch so inexorable?
He had nothing to fear. His position gave
him ample guarantees without demanding
humiliating terms. His conduct has all the
appearance of a purpose to crush the republic
by embarrassing its government and reducing
the French people to the most miserable con-
dition. He may fail in this, however; for the
very means he uses to that end may arouse
the heroism of the nation and consolidate the
republic. Why, after all, need there be so
much fear of a French republic? There is no
more conservative government in the world
than that of the United States or of Switzer-
land. The French of the present day are more
instructed in the matter of government than
their ancestors. They have been taught by
long and sad experience to appreciate liberal
institutions, and under a republic now they
may become a blessing to Europe as well as
peaceful and prosperous among themselves.
Let them have a chance. They are among
the most advanced civilized nations of the
world, and to attempt to destroy them would
be an outrage, and must react fearfully upon
their implacable enemies. Let the French
follow the example of the great American re-
public, and assimilate their institutions as
much as possible to ours, and then they may
establish a lasting republican government.
There is no reason why such a government
should not be the means of securing the peace
of Europe, as well as its progress in liberty
and civilization.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE POLICE SUPERINTEN-
DENCY. -Divide the city into three distinct po-
lice districts, with a superintendent in each.

and all three responsible to the Board of Police
Commissioners for good order, discipline,
cleanliness, and the absence of roguery in
their several divisions. A bill meeting this
measure, we suggest, should be presented to
the next Legislature and passed.

Presidential Warning to Fenians and
Cubans.

President Grant has issued a proclamation,
which will be found in our columns this morn-
ing, the contents of which it will be well for
the members of the Fenian Brotherhood and of
the Cuban Junta to ponder carefully. It is
hard to say at which of those bodies the pro-
clamation is more directly aimed, for it applies
to both with equal force, describing them as
"bodies pretending to have powers of govern-
ment over portions of the territories or dimen-
sions of Powers with which the United States
are at peace." We believe that both the Irish
and Cuban republics have their govern-
ment organizations in the city of New York,
and thus far the proclamation applies to both
of them. They are both also included in the
recital that they collect money for the pur-
pose or alleged purpose of carrying on military
enterprises and of equipping armed vessels for
hostile purposes.

The President notifies them that all such
acts are in violation of law and are condemned
by all right-minded and law-abiding citizens,
and he gives them fair warning that hereafter
all persons found so violating the neutrality of
the United States shall be rigorously prose-
cuted and need not expect any clemency from
the Executive. It may be that the proclama-
tion, coming out simultaneously with the re-
ported pardon of O'Neill and the other Fenian
officers who have been undergoing imprison-
ment for the late ridiculous raid on Canada, is
intended to assure the Canadian authorities
and people that such an exercise of Executive
clemency is not to be taken as evidence of any
sympathy on the part of our government with
that absurd enterprise; or it may be that it
has some connection with negotiations in re-
ference to the purchase of Cuba. But what-
ever be the secret motive for it, it will be
generally recognized by the American people
as a timely and proper warning to all who
would violate our neutrality laws.

Very Small Indeed.

The death of General Robert E. Lee has
impressed the public throughout the entire
country with general feelings of regret. Old
prejudices and party bitterness, if any re-
mained up to this time, seem to have been
forgotten at the announcement of his demise.
The State of Virginia, now loyal and republi-
can, proposes to give him a public funeral.
The Governor addressed a message to the
Legislature to this effect, which was at once
responded to by a unanimous approval, and
committees of both houses were appointed to
make the necessary arrangements. All the cities
of the South are wrapped in mourning for a
great public citizen, cultivated, highly gifted,
Christian gentleman, who, if he erred - and
no one believes that he erred consciously -
survived the error, lived a noble, dignified
life, and died in union with the whole people.
Was it not a very small business, then, for the
Collector of Savannah to cause the flag on the
custom house there, which, in union with the
feeling of the community, was placed at half-
staff yesterday, to be hoisted to its original
position? Collector Robb telegraphed the in-
formation to Secretary Boutwell, alleging that
the mark of respect to the dead was paid by
his deputies without consulting him, and in-
stating that much bad feeling existed among
citizens at this conduct.

Secretary Boutwell approved the conduct of
the Collector, for which he may not be blame-
able, assuming that the honor was intended to
be paid to General Lee as Commander-in-
Chief of the Confederate armies; but it does
not appear that this is the case either in
Savannah or anywhere else. General Lee was
a great citizen of America, whom his own
people especially had learned to honor. Mr.
Robb might have shut his eyes to that flag at
half-staff and not bothered the Secretary
about it. It is such very small matters that
keep up the acerbity which every honest man
in the republic desires to see abandoned.

French Artists Coming to the United States.

We see that several French artists, devotees
of the easel, are about to come to New York,
including Rosa Bonheur, Jerome Meissonier,
Galland and Saintinre. There is no field for
their talent in Paris in these "parlous" times,
so they are going to enjoy an armistice in America.
We shall be delighted to receive them. Our
millionaires and connoisseurs have still
plenty of room in their private galleries for
something new from the divine pencils of these
artists. They may find some fresh inspiration
here - for instance, charming little groups in
social life for Meissonier and splendid studies
of cattle for Rosa Bonheur's superb talent to
delight in. But why should we not have at
the same time an influx of the dramatic and
operatic artists of Europe, many of whom are
just now "out of place"? Paris is sealed up
from its former theatrical enjoyments. The
gay Parisians are only thinking of how
long they can exist upon the provisions
stored within the walls. They have no
time nor spirit for frivolity. Berlin, mourning
over its dead, is in no better mood. Our
managers should, therefore, avail themselves
of the opportunity to import the best talent
of Europe, and give us such a glorious theatrical
season as we have never enjoyed before.
Nilsson, Seebach and Janaschek, three bril-
liant stars, we are already possessed of, but,
like Oliver Twist, we ask for more.

SUPERINTENDENT JOURDAN, whose mourn-
ful obsequies were yesterday solemnized by a
vast multitude of sympathizing friends, would
probably have been alive and in good health
to-day had not the accumulated duties and
responsibilities of his office crowded upon and
overwhelmed his brain. The business of
Chief of Police for so great a city as this is
too extensive and laborious for any one man;
therefore the proposition to divide the city
into three separate police districts should
meet with favor.

SECRETARY FISK has had an interview
with Minister Thornton relative to the Cana-
dian fishery question, and, though nothing
definite is known of the result of the inter-
view, it is considered probable that some
decision in regard to the rights of our fish-
ermen in Canadian waters was arrived at.

AMERICAN SOCIAL BONDING ASSOCIATION.
At the annual meeting of this association in
Boston on Wednesday a worthy debate as to
the respective rights of male and female mem-
bers of the society occasioned a great deal of
non-sensical talk, but resulted in a unanimous
vote adding two ladies to the Board. What is
more important, as showing that the associa-
tion is not neglectful of practical interests, was
the mention in a report by its late secretary,
Mr. Henry Villard, of a handbook for immi-
grants to be shortly issued by the society, and
designed to prevent imprudent immigration, to
furnish immigrants with such information as
will enable them to cross the Atlantic and find
new homes and profitable occupation in the
United States, in the cheapest, safest and
quickest manner, and also to fit them better to
become good citizens. A special fund has
been subscribed for the compilation and publi-
cation of this new emigrant handbook, which
cannot fail to be both interesting and useful.

THE GUESTS OF THE NINTH

Arrival of Military Visitors from the East -
Their Reception by Fisk's Invisibles -
The March Up Broadway - Reception
by the Ninth at the Twenty-
second Regiment Armory.

The Erie-possible Colonel of the Ninth regiment
seems determined to keep his command before the
public. One week it is a parade, the next a drill,
a ball, or some other display of feathers and finery,
which astonishes the natives and tickles Fisk. But
whatever of ostentatious show - without which, it
seems, a "crack" militia regiment cannot exist -
enters into the proceedings of the Colonel and his men
the fact is undeniable that the battalion has steadily
improved in drill and discipline since the Prince
of Erie assumed command. The Ninth is now inferior
to none of our city regiments, and may fairly claim
to be superior to all but one of the so-called National
Guard organizations in numbers and drill. Its man-
ner and march out yesterday morning fully justify
this opinion.

The occasion was the reception of
THE VISITING MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS
from New England. These are the Newburyport
Artillery, commanded by Major Ben Perley Pease, 128
strong; the Amoskeag Veterans, of Manchester,
commanded by Nathaniel Reed, 141 strong, and the
Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, commanded by Major
Kennedy, 180 in number. These organizations are
among the oldest and most respectable in the New
England States. The Newburyport Artillery dates
its organization in 1774, when it was formed and
marched to reinforce General Sullivan. The visitors
are nearly all old or middle aged men. There are
very few of them under thirty years of age, and a
large proportion of them are men of gray hairs.
They are, however, large and soldierly in appearance.
The uniform of the Newburyport and Hartford com-
panies is of the old Continental order. It is com-
posed of knee breeches, a long coat, with buck-
ram facing, and an amber colored waistcoat, and
frilled shirts and cocked hats. The Manchester
are dressed in black cloth suits, with body coats
and cocked hats. Epaullets distinguish the
officers.

The visitors arrived at pier 40 North river yester-
day morning at eight o'clock, and immediately
formed in line to receive the Ninth regiment, whose
colors they were coming to solicit. The band and
drums, however, it was ten before the rounding
drums of the escorting corps were heard by the im-
patient visitors. Having been provided with a
squadron of dragoons, however, the Ninth, mounted
on the coast, they bore themselves with military firm-
itude. The Ninth, with its colonel at its head,
marched up Broadway with a grand and imposing
appearance. The march was in a few minutes
completed. This was like all other military
receptions, and, therefore, need not be described.
But it was done promptly and well. The reception
was very cordial and gave much satisfaction to the
visitors.

The escort of the day and headed by the Ninth
different organizations took up the line of march
and proceeded up Canal street to Broadway and
crossed the river at the Twenty-first street, where
a collocation was spread. The march was grand
and the sharp walk whetted the expectant appetites
of all, and the editors were therefore disposed of in a
short time. Of the several commands the Newbury-
port Veteran artillery attracted the most attention
on the march up Broadway - all the members being
old men. The drum corps of the Putnam Phalanx
is composed of gentlemen, each one of whom is